

FORM PTO-1390 (Modified) (REV 11-2000)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 210184US0PCT	
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371				U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">09/869324</div>	
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/EP00/00535		INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 25 JANUARY 2000		PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 29 JANUARY 1999	
TITLE OF INVENTION ANTIFOAMS AND/OR DEAEERATERS BASED ON OIL-IN-WATER DISPERSIONS					
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Rainer DYLLICK-BREZNINGER, et al.					
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (24) indicated below. 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31). 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau). b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). 6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto. b. <input type="checkbox"/> has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4). 7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <input type="checkbox"/> are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). 9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)). 10. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)). 11. <input type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409). 12. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210). 					
Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 14. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. 15. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. 16. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. 17. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. 18. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. 19. <input type="checkbox"/> A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825. 20. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4). 21. <input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4). 22. <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail 23. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> Request for Consideration of Documents in International Search Report Notice of Priority / PCT/IB/304 / PCT/IB/308 </div> 					

210184US0 PCT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF: :

RAINER DYLLICK-BRENNINGER : ATTN: NEW APPLICATION DIVISION
ET ALSERIAL NO: NEW US PCT APPLN :
(Based on PCT/EP00/00535)

FILED: HERewith :

FOR: ANTIFOAMS AND/OR :
DEAERATORS BASED ON
OIL-IN-WATER DISPERSIONSPRELIMINARY AMENDMENTASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

SIR:

Prior to examination on the merits, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel Claims 11-16.

Please amend the claims as shown in the marked-up copy to read as follows:

3. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains

(a) 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, carboxylic esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof,

(b1) polyglyceryl esters which are obtainable by at least 20% esterification of polyglycerols which have at least 2 glycerol units with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆- fatty acid and

(b2) glyceryl esters of fatty acids having at least 10 carbon atoms in the molecule, C₁₂- to C₃₀-alcohols, alkoxyated alcohols, esters of sugar alcohols having at least 4 OH groups or at least 2 OH groups and at least one intramolecular ether bond and of a fatty acid having at least 20 carbon atoms in the molecule, fatty esters of C₁₂- to C₂₂-carboxylic acids with monohydric to trihydric alcohols, ketones having melting points above 45°C, reaction products of mono- and diglycerides with dicarboxylic acids, reaction products of glycerol with dicarboxylic acids, which reaction products are esterified with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆-fatty acid, polyethylene waxes, natural waxes, hydrocarbons having boiling points above 200°C, finely divided inert solids and mixtures of said compounds.

4. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerater as claimed in claim 1, which contains nonionic, anionic, amphoteric and/or cationic emulsifiers as stabilizer.

5. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerater as claimed in claim 1, which contains from 0.1 to 3% by weight of a water-soluble, amphiphilic copolymer having acid groups and/or of a water-soluble salt thereof as a stabilizer.

6. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in claim 1, which contains, as stabilizer B, from 0.1 to 3% by weight, based on the oil-in-water dispersions, of at least one

- polymer of monoethylenically unsaturated acids having molar masses of from 1500 to 300,000,

- graft copolymer of from 5 to 40 parts by weight of N-vinylformamide per 100 parts by weight of a polyalkylene glycol having a molar mass of from 500 to 10,000,

- zwitterionic polyalkylene polyamine,

- zwitterionic polyethyleneimine,

- zwitterionic polyetherpolyamine or

- zwitterionic crosslinked polyalkylenepolyamine.

7. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in claim 1, which contains, as stabilizer (B), homopolymers of acrylic acid, homopolymers of methacrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and maleic acid, copolymers of methacrylic acid and maleic acid, polyvinylsulfonic acid, polyacrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulfonic acid or their alkali metal and ammonium salts having molar masses of from 1500 to 300,000.

8. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains from 1 to 100% by weight of a 3-thiaalkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ol, of esters of said compounds with C₁- to C₃₀-carboxylic acids or of mixtures thereof.

9. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains from 5 to 75% by weight of a 3-thia-C₁₆ to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiaoxo-C₁₆ to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiadioxo-C₁₆- to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of esters of said compounds with C₁- to C₃₀-carboxylic acids or of mixtures thereof.

10. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains from 5 to 70% by weight of a 3-thia-C₁₈- to C₂₈-alkan-1-ol.

REMARKS

Claims 1-10 are active in the present application. Claims 3-10 have been amended to remove multiple dependencies. Claims 11-16 have been canceled. No new matter is added.

An action on the merits and allowance of claims is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
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Marked-Up Copy

Serial No: _____

Amendment Filed on: _____

07-24-01

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

--3. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerater as claimed in claim 1 [or 2], wherein the hydrophobic phase contains

(a) 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, carboxylic esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof,

(b1) polyglyceryl esters which are obtainable by at least 20% esterification of polyglycerols which have at least 2 glycerol units with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆- fatty acid and

(b2) glyceryl esters of fatty acids having at least 10 carbon atoms in the molecule, C₁₂- to C₃₀-alcohols, alkoxyated alcohols, esters of sugar alcohols having at least 4 OH groups or at least 2 OH groups and at least one intramolecular ether bond and of a fatty acid having at least 20 carbon atoms in the molecule, fatty esters of C₁₂- to C₂₂-carboxylic acids with monohydric to trihydric alcohols, ketones having melting points above 45°C, reaction products of mono- and diglycerides with dicarboxylic acids, reaction products of glycerol with dicarboxylic acids, which reaction products are esterified with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆- fatty acid, polyethylene waxes, natural waxes, hydrocarbons having boiling points above 200°C, finely divided inert solids and mixtures of said compounds.

4. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerater as claimed in [any of claims 1 to 3] claim 1, which contains nonionic, anionic, amphoteric and/or cationic emulsifiers as stabilizer.

5. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in [any of claims 1 to 4] claim 1, which contains from 0.1 to 3% by weight of a water-soluble, amphiphilic copolymer having acid groups and/or of a water-soluble salt thereof as a stabilizer.

6. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in [any of claims 1 to 4] claim 1, which contains, as stabilizer B, from 0.1 to 3% by weight, based on the oil-in-water dispersions, of at least one

- polymer of monoethylenically unsaturated acids having molar masses of from 1500 to 300,000,

- graft copolymer of from 5 to 40 parts by weight of N-vinylformamide per 100 parts by weight of a polyalkylene glycol having a molar mass of from 500 to 10,000,

- zwitterionic polyalkylene polyamine,

- zwitterionic polyethyleneimine,

- zwitterionic polyetherpolyamine or

- zwitterionic crosslinked polyalkylenepolyamine.

7. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in claim [6] 1, which contains, as stabilizer (B), homopolymers of acrylic acid, homopolymers of methacrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and maleic acid, copolymers of methacrylic acid and maleic acid, polyvinylsulfonic acid, polyacrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulfonic acid or their alkali metal and ammonium salts having molar masses of from 1500 to 300,000.

8. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in [any of claims 1 to 7] claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains from 1 to 100% by weight of a 3-thiaalkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ol, of esters of said compounds with C₁- to C₃₀-carboxylic acids or of mixtures thereof.

9. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerater as claimed in [any of claims 1 to 7] claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains from 5 to 75% by weight of a 3-thia-C₁₆ to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiaoxo-C₁₆ to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiadioxo-C₁₆ to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of esters of said compounds with C₁- to C₃₀-carboxylic acids or of mixtures thereof.

10. (Amended) An antifoam and/or deaerater as claimed in [any of claims 1 to 9] claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains from 5 to 70% by weight of a 3-thia-C₁₈- to C₂₈-alkan-1-ol.

Claims 11-16 (Canceled).--

DOCKET NO.: 210184 US

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF: DYLLICK-BRENZINGER Rainer et al.

SERIAL NO.: NEW U.S. PCT APPLICATION

FILED: HERewith

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.: PCT/EP00/00535

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE: January 25, 2000

FOR: ANTIFOAMS AND/OR DEAERATORS BASED ON OIL-IN-WATER DISPERSIONS

REQUEST FOR PRIORITY UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119
AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

In the matter of the above-identified application for patent, notice is hereby given that the applicant claims as priority:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>APPLICATION NO</u>	<u>DAY/MONTH/YEAR</u>
Germany	199 03 546.6	29 January 1999

Certified copies of the corresponding Convention application(s) were submitted to the International Bureau in PCT Application No. PCT/EP00/00535. Receipt of the certified copy(s) by the International Bureau in a timely manner under PCT Rule 17.1(a) has been acknowledged as evidenced by the attached PCT/IB/304.

Respectfully submitted,
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09/869324

013 Rec'd PCT/PTO 2 4 JUL 2001

DOCKET NO.: 210184 US

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF: DYLLICK-BRENZINGER Rainer et al.

SERIAL NO.: NEW U.S. PCT APPLICATION

FILED: HERewith

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.: PCT/EP00/00535

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE: January 25, 2000

FOR: ANTIFOAMS AND/OR DEAERATORS BASED ON OIL-IN-WATER DISPERSIONS

REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION OF DOCUMENTS
CITED IN INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

In the matter of the above-identified application for patent, notice is hereby given that applicant(s) request that the Examiner consider the documents cited in the International Search Report according to MPEP §609 and so indicate by a statement in the first Office Action that the information has been considered. When the Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicates both the search report and copies of the documents are present in the national stage file, there is no requirement for the applicant(s) to submit them (1156 O.G. 91 November 23, 1993).

Respectfully submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.



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RECEIVED

Antifoams and/or deaeraters based on oil-in-water dispersions

The present invention relates to antifoams and/or deaeraters
5 based on oil-in-water dispersions, which contain, in the
hydrophobic oil phase, at least one compound effective as an
antifoam and/or deaerater and, if required, further components.

- EP-A-0 149 812 discloses antifoams based on oil-in-water
10 emulsions, which contain from 0.05 to 5% by weight of a high
molecular weight, water-soluble homo or copolymer of acrylic
acid, methacrylic acid, acrylamide or methacrylamide as a
stabilizer. The oil phase of the emulsions contains, for example,
as antifoam compounds, a C₁₂-C₂₆-alcohol, distillation residues
15 which are obtained in the preparation of alcohols having a
relatively large number of carbon atoms by oxosynthesis or by the
Ziegler process and which may furthermore be alkoxylated. Further
antifoam substances are, for example, fatty esters of
C₁₂-C₂₂-carboxylic acids with a monohydric to trihydric C₁- to
20 C₁₈-alcohol and/or hydrocarbons having a boiling point above 200°C
or fatty acids of 12 to 22 carbon atoms. The mean particle
diameter of the oil phase of the oil-in-water emulsions is from
0.5 to 15 µm.
- 25 DE-A-30 01 387 discloses aqueous emulsifier-containing
oil-in-water emulsions which contain aliphatic alcohols having a
relatively high melting point and hydrocarbons which are liquid
at room temperature. The oil phase of the oil-in-water emulsions
can, if required, contain further components acting as antifoams,
30 for example nonaromatic hydrocarbons, fatty acids or derivatives
thereof having a relatively high melting point, for example fatty
esters, bees' wax, carnauba wax, Japan wax and montan wax.

- EP-A-0 531 713 discloses antifoams based on oil-in-water
35 emulsions whose oil phase contains an alcohol of at least 12
carbon atoms, fatty esters of alcohols of at least 22 carbon
atoms and C₁- to C₃₆-carboxylic acids, or fatty esters of C₁₂- to
C₂₂-carboxylic acids with monohydric to trihydric C₁- to
C₁₈-alcohols or a hydrocarbon having a boiling point above 200°C
40 or fatty acids of 12 to 22 carbon atoms in combination with
polyglyceryl esters, which are obtainable by at least 20%
esterification of the polyglycerol mixtures with at least one
fatty acid of 12 to 36 carbon atoms. These oil-in-water
emulsions, too, are stabilized with the aid of a water-soluble
45 emulsifier.

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EP-A-0 662 172 discloses antifoams based on oil-in-water emulsions, which are used as antifoams, for example in paper mills, and are still sufficiently effective even at relatively high temperatures of the water circulations. Such antifoams
5 contain, in the oil phase,

- (a) fatty esters of C₁₂- to C₂₂-carboxylic acids with monohydric to trihydric C₁- to C₂₂-alcohols,
- 10 (b) polyglyceryl esters which are obtainable by at least 20% esterification of polyglycerols which have at least 2 glycerol units with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆-fatty acid and
- (c) fatty esters of C₁₂- to C₂₂-carboxylic acids and polyalkylene glycols, the molar mass of the polyalkylene glycols being up
15 to 5000 g/mol. The hydrophobic phase can, if required, contain further components, such as alcohols of at least 12 carbon atoms or hydrocarbons having a melting point above 200°C. These oil-in-water emulsions are likewise stabilized
20 with the aid of an emulsifier.

EP-A-0 696 224 discloses aqueous antifoam dispersions whose dispersed phase contains fatty alcohols having melting points above 40°C and ketones having melting points above 45°C and, if
25 required, natural or synthetic waxes having melting points above 50°C.

EP-A-0 732 134 discloses antifoams and/or deaeraters based on oil-in-water emulsions for aqueous media which have a tendency to
30 foam formation, the oil phase of the emulsions containing

- (a) at least one alcohol of at least 12 carbon atoms, distillation residues which are obtainable in the preparation of alcohols having a relatively large number of carbon atoms
35 by oxosynthesis or by the Ziegler process or mixtures of said compounds and
 - (b) at least one ester of a sugar alcohol having at least 4 OH groups or at least 2 OH groups and at least one
40 intramolecular ether bond and of a fatty acid of at least 20 carbon atoms in a molar ratio of 1 to at least 1, the free OH groups of this ether being completely or partially esterified, if required, with C₁₂- to C₁₈-carboxylic acids.
- 45 The hydrophobic phase can, if required, contain further antifoam compounds, such as fatty esters of alcohols of at least 22 carbon atoms and C₁- to C₃₆-carboxylic acids, polyethylene waxes, natural

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waxes, hydrocarbons having a boiling point above 200°C or fatty acids of 12 to 22 carbon atoms.

The non-prior-published DE-A-19835968.3 discloses antifoams
5 and/or deaeraters which are based on oil-in-water dispersions and contain, in the hydrophobic oil phase, at least one compound effective as an antifoam and/or deaerater and, if required, further components and which are stabilized with the aid of from 0.01 to 3% by weight, based on the oil phase, of a water-soluble,
10 amphiphilic copolymer having acid groups or of a water-soluble salt thereof. DE-A-19641076 discloses antifoams which are used both as oil antifoams and in the form of an emulsion antifoam in the paper industry. The oil phase of the antifoams contains, as active components, reaction products which are obtainable, for
15 example, by reacting mono- or diglycerides with dicarboxylic acids and/or their methyl and/or ethyl esters.

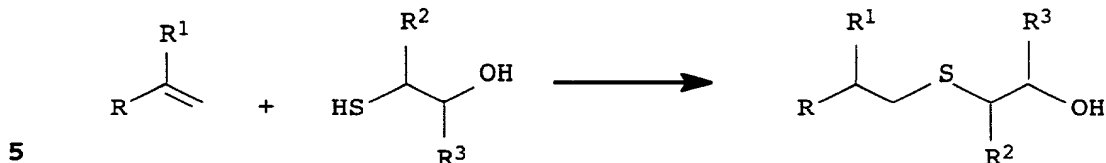
It was an object of the present invention to provide novel antifoams and/or deaeraters based on oil-in-water dispersions.

20 We have found that this object is achieved, according to the invention, by antifoams and/or deaeraters based on oil-in-water dispersions which contain, in the dispersed hydrophobic phase, at least one compound effective as an antifoam and/or deaerater and,
25 if required, further components, if the oil phase contains 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof as compounds having an antifoam and/or deaerating effect.

30 The present invention furthermore relates to the use of 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof as components having an antifoam and/or deaerating effect in antifoams and/or deaeraters based on oil-in-water dispersions.

35 3-thiaalkan-1-ols are obtained by reacting α -olefins with mercapto alcohols. The addition of the thiol function of the mercapto alcohols is effected in the presence of oxygen or compounds which, under the reaction conditions (e.g. from 80 to
40 120°C), form free radicals such as peroxides, hydroperoxides or azo compounds, such as azobisisobutyronitrile. The addition reaction of the thioether fatty alcohols with α -olefin takes place by a free radical route with anti-Markovnikov orientation, cf. Angew. Chem. 82 (1970), 276-290, according to the following
45 scheme

4



where

10 R is C₈- to C₃₀-alkyl,

R¹ is H, C₁- to C₅-alkyl, preferably CH₃, or phenyl and

R² and R³ are each H, CH₃, C₂H₅ or phenyl.

15

The reaction products, described in the literature, of α-olefins with mercaptoethanol are used, for example, for the preparation of surfactants (cf. US-A-4 040 781) or in hydraulic liquids (cf. US-A-4 031 023). The corresponding 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols are

20 obtained from the 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, for example, by oxidation with hydrogen peroxide, PhICl₂, NaIO₄, tert-BuOCl, potassium permanganate, tungstic acids or per acids (e.g. peracetic acid or perbenzoic acid).

25 3-Thiadioxoalkan-1-ols are likewise obtainable from the 3-thiaalkan-1-ols by oxidation with said oxidizing agents, except that different reaction conditions are employed, for example the concentration of the oxidizing agent and the temperature at which the oxidation is carried out are increased.

30

The corresponding esters are obtained from the 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, the 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols and the 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols by esterification with acids. For example, it is possible to prepare esters of phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid or carbonic acid as well

35 as esters of organic acids, for example esters of the thia compounds with C₁- to C₃₀-carboxylic acids, phosphonic acids or sulfonic acids. In addition to monocarboxylic acids, di- and polycarboxylic acids, such as adipic acid, tartaric acid and citric acid, are also suitable. Particularly preferred components

40 for the novel antifoams are C₁₆- to C₂₄-carboxylic acids, such as palmitic acid, oleic acid, stearic acid and behenic acid.

3-Thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof, either alone or in

45 combination with known compounds effective as antifoams and/or deaerators, can form the hydrophobic phase of antifoams and/or

deaeraters. The hydrophobic phase of novel antifoams and/or deaeraters may contain, for example, the following components:

- (a) 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols,
5 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof and
- (b) at least one compound from the group consisting of the
10 glyceryl esters of fatty acids having at least 10 carbon atoms in the molecule, C₁₂- to C₃₀-alcohols, alkoxyated alcohols, esters of sugar alcohols having at least 4 OH groups or at least 2 OH groups and at least one
15 intramolecular ether bond and of a fatty acid having at least 20 carbon atoms in the molecule, fatty esters of C₁₂- to C₂₂-carboxylic acids with monohydric to trihydric alcohols, ketones having melting points above 45°C, the polyglyceryl esters which are obtainable by at least 20% esterification of
20 polyglycerols which have at least 2 glycerol units with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆-fatty acid, reaction products of mono- and diglycerides with dicarboxylic acids, reaction products of glycerol with dicarboxylic acids, which reaction products are esterified with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆-fatty acid, polyethylene waxes, natural waxes, hydrocarbons having
25 boiling points above 200°C, finely divided inert solids and mixtures of said compounds.

Preferred antifoams and/or deaeraters are those whose oil phase contains

- 30 (a) 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, carboxylic esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof,
- (b1) polyglyceryl esters which are obtainable by at least 20%
35 esterification of polyglycerols which have at least 2 glycerol units with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆-fatty acid and
- (b2) glyceryl esters of fatty acids having at least 10 carbon
40 atoms in the molecule, C₁₂- to C₃₀-alcohols, alkoxyated alcohols, esters of sugar alcohols having at least 4 OH groups or at least 2 OH groups and at least one intramolecular ether bond and of a fatty acid having at least
45 20 carbon atoms in the molecule, fatty esters of C₁₂- to C₂₂-carboxylic acids with monohydric to trihydric alcohols, ketones having melting points above 45°C, reaction products of mono- and diglycerides with dicarboxylic acids, reaction products of glycerol with dicarboxylic acids, which reaction

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products are esterified with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆-fatty acid, polyethylene waxes, natural waxes, hydrocarbons having boiling points above 200°C, finely divided inert solids and mixtures of said compounds.

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The hydrophobic phase of the antifoams and/or deaeraters contains, as component (a), for example, from 1 to 100% by weight of a 3-thiaalkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ol, of an ester of said compounds or of

- 10 mixtures thereof. The hydrophobic phase of the antifoams and/or deaeraters preferably contains from 5 to 75% by weight of a 3-thia-C₁₆- to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiaoxo-C₁₆- to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiadioxo-C₁₆- to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol or of mixtures thereof. Particularly preferred antifoams and/or
- 15 deaeraters are those whose hydrophobic phase contains from 5 to 85% by weight of a 3-thia-C₁₈- to C₂₈-alkan-1-ol. The compounds of component (b) account for from 25 to 95, preferably from 30 to 95, % by weight of the oil phase. In the case of the preferred antifoams, the amount of component (b1) is from 2 to 20% by
- 20 weight and that of component (b2) is from 13 to 75% by weight.

The component (b) of the antifoams and/or deaeraters comprises all compounds which are known as antifoams and/or deaeraters.

- Examples of these are glyceryl esters of fatty acids having at
- 25 least 10 carbon atoms in the molecule. Further suitable compounds are C₁₂- to C₃₀-alcohols, such as myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, palmityl alcohol, tallow fatty alcohol and behenyl alcohol, and synthetic alcohols, for example saturated, straight-chain, unbranched alcohols obtainable by oxidation of
- 30 alkylaluminums by the Ziegler process. Synthetic alcohols are also obtained by oxosynthesis. These are as a rule alcohol mixtures. The alcohols may contain, for example, up to 48 carbon atoms in the molecule. Very effective antifoams contain, for example, mixtures of at least one C₁₂- to C₂₆-alcohol and at least
- 35 one fatty alcohol having 28 to 48 carbon atoms in the molecule, cf. EP-A-0 322 830. Instead of the pure alcohols, distillation residues which are obtainable in the preparation of alcohols having a relatively large number of carbon atoms by oxosynthesis or by the Ziegler process can also be used as antifoam compounds.
- 40 Further compounds which are suitable as antifoams and/or deaeraters are alkoxyated alcohols and alkoxyated distillation residues which are obtained in the preparation of alcohols by oxosynthesis or by the Ziegler process. The alkoxyated compounds are obtainable by reacting the long-chain alcohols or
- 45 distillation residues with ethylene oxide or with propylene oxide or with a mixture of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide. It is possible to subject first ethylene oxide and then propylene oxide

- to an addition reaction with the alcohols or the distillation residues, or first propylene oxide and then ethylene oxide. In general, up to 5 moles of ethylene oxide or propylene oxide are added per OH group of the alcohol. Particularly preferred from
- 5 the group consisting of the alkoxyated compounds are those reaction products which are prepared by subjecting one or two moles of ethylene oxide to an addition reaction with one mole of fatty alcohol or distillation residue.
- 10 The abovementioned fatty alcohols having at least 12 carbon atoms in the molecule are generally used together with other compounds likewise acting as antifoams. Such compounds are, for example, fatty esters of C_{12} - to C_{22} -carboxylic acids with monohydric to trihydric C_1 - C_{18} -alcohols. The fatty acids on which these esters
- 15 are based are, for example, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, arachidic acid and behenic acid. Palmitic acid or stearic acid is preferably used. Monohydric C_1 - to C_{18} -alcohols can be used for esterifying said carboxylic acids, e.g. methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, hexanol, dodecanol and
- 20 stearyl alcohol, or dihydric alcohols such as ethylene glycol, or trihydric alcohols, e.g. glycerol. The polyhydric alcohols may be completely or only partially esterified.

- Further compounds having an antifoam and deaerating effect are
- 25 polyglyceryl esters. Such esters are prepared, for example, by esterifying polyglycerols which contain at least 2 glycerol units with at least one C_{12} - to C_{36} -carboxylic acid. The polyglycerols on which the esters are based are esterified to such an extent that compounds which are virtually insoluble in water form. The
- 30 polyglycerols are obtained, for example, by condensation of glycerol under alkaline catalysis at relatively high temperatures or by reacting epichlorohydrin with glycerol in the presence of acidic catalysts. The polyglycerols usually contain from at least 2 to about 30, preferably from 2 to 12, glycerol units.
- 35 Commercial polyglycerols contain mixtures of polymeric glycerols, for example mixtures of diglycerol, triglycerol, tetraglycerol, pentaglycerol and hexaglycerol and possibly polyglycerols having a higher degree of concentration. The degree of esterification of the OH groups of the polyglycerols is from at least 20 to 100,
- 40 preferably from 60 to 100, %. The long-chain fatty acids used for the esterification may be saturated or ethylenically unsaturated. Suitable fatty acids are, for example, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, arachidic acid, behenic acid, oleic acid, hexadecanoic acids, elaidic acid, eicosenoic acids,
- 45 docosenoic acids, such as erucic acid, or polyunsaturated acids, such as octadecadienoic acids and octadecatrienoic acids, e.g. linoleic acid and linolenic acid, and mixtures of said carboxylic

acids. Polyglyceryl esters suitable as antifoams are described, for example, in EP-A-0 662 172.

Other compounds which are suitable as antifoams and/or deaeraters
5 for aqueous media having a tendency to foam formation and which are used either alone or together with at least one alcohol of at least 12 carbon atoms are esters of a sugar alcohol having at least 4 OH groups or at least 2 OH groups and at least one intramolecular ether bond and of a fatty acid having at least 20
10 carbon atoms in the molecule in a molar ratio of 1 to at least 1, where the free OH groups of these esters may be partially or completely esterified with C₁₂- to C₁₈-carboxylic acids. Esters of tetrityls, pentitols and/or hexitols with fatty acids of at least 22 carbon atoms in a molar ratio of 1 to at least 1.9 are
15 preferably used. Esters of mannitol and/or sorbitol with behenic acid in a molar ratio of 1 to at least 1, preferably 1 to at least 1.9, are particularly preferably employed. In addition to the suitable sugar alcohols sorbitol and mannitol, adonitol, arabitol, xylitol, dulcitol, pentaerythritol, sorbitan and
20 erythritol are useful. Sugar alcohols are understood as meaning the polyhydroxy compounds which are formed from monosaccharides by reduction of the carbonyl function and are not themselves sugars. The anhydro compounds which form from sugar alcohols by intramolecular water elimination may also be used. Particularly
25 effective antifoams and/or deaeraters are obtained if sugar alcohols are esterified with C₂₂- to C₃₀-fatty acids. If the sugar alcohols are only partially esterified with a fatty acid of at least 20 carbon atoms, the unesterified OH groups of the sugar alcohol can be esterified with another carboxylic acid, for
30 example a C₁₂- to C₁₈-carboxylic acid can be used. Esters of this type are described in EP A-0 732 134.

Further compounds suitable as antifoams and/or deaeraters are ketones having melting points above 45°C. They are generally used
35 together with fatty alcohols whose melting points are above 40°C. Such antifoam mixtures are known from EP A-0 696 224, mentioned in connection with the prior art. The reaction products, disclosed in DE-A 196 41 076, of, for example, mono- and/or diglycerides with dicarboxylic acids and reaction products of
40 glycerol with dicarboxylic acids, which reaction products have been esterified with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆-fatty acid, are also suitable as additives to the hydrophobic phase of the novel antifoams and/or deaeraters.

45 Other compounds which enhance the efficiency of long-chain alcohols as antifoams and are therefore also used in antifoam mixtures are, for example, polyethylene waxes having a molar mass

of at least 2000 and natural waxes, such as bees' wax or carnauba wax.

A further component of antifoam mixtures comprises hydrocarbons
5 having a boiling point above 200°C (determined at atmospheric pressure). Preferably used hydrocarbons are liquid paraffins, for example the commercially available paraffin mixtures which are also referred to as white oil. Paraffins whose melting point is, for example, above 50°C are also suitable.

10

The abovementioned compounds which are effective as antifoams and/or deaeraters are used either alone or as a mixture with one another for the preparation of antifoam and deaerater
15 ratio. The mixing of the compounds and also the emulsification in water are effected at relatively high temperatures. The effective components which form the oil phase of the antifoam mixture are, for example, heated to above 40°C, for example from 70 to 120°C, and are emulsified in water under the action of shearing forces
20 so that oil-in-water emulsions are obtained. Commercial apparatuses are used for this purpose. The particle size of the dispersed hydrophobic phase is, for example, generally from 0.4 to 15 µm and from 0.2 to 40 µm, preferably from 0.5 to 5 µm. The finely divided oil-in-water emulsions thus obtained are
25 stabilized, for example, with water-soluble, amphiphilic copolymers having acid groups or with water-soluble salts thereof. The procedure which may be used here is, for example, to add from 0.01 to 3% by weight, based on the total emulsion, of a water-soluble amphiphilic copolymer having acid groups or of a
30 water-soluble salt thereof to the oil-in-water emulsion directly after the homogenization or to emulsify the compounds acting as antifoams and/or deaeraters in an aqueous solution of a water-soluble, amphiphilic copolymer having acid groups or of a salt thereof. Dispersions having a long shelf life are obtained
35 in this manner after cooling to room temperature. The organic phase dispersed in water accounts for, for example, from 5 to 50, preferably from 10 to 35, % by weight of the oil-in-water dispersions.

40 After cooling to room temperature, the oil phase dispersed in water becomes solid so that dispersions which have a long shelf life are obtained.

The novel oil-in-water dispersions can, if required, contain
45 finely divided, virtually water-insoluble, inert solids having particle sizes of <20 µm, preferably from 0.1 to 10 µm, in an amount of, for example, from 0.1 to 50, preferably from 1 to 35,

10

% of the weight of the oil phase of the oil-in-water dispersions. Suitable inert solids are, for example, kaolin, chalk, bentonite, talc, barium sulfate, silica, urea/formaldehyde pigments, melamine/formaldehyde pigments and microcrystalline cellulose.

- 5 The use of such solids in antifoams is disclosed in DE-A-36 01 929.

Antifoam dispersions which contain from 0.01 to 3% by weight of a water-soluble, amphiphilic copolymer having acid groups or of a
10 salt thereof are particularly advantageous.

Further advantageous antifoam dispersions contain, as a stabilizer, from 0.1 to 3% by weight, based on the oil-in-water dispersions, of at least one

15

- polymer of monoethylenically unsaturated acids having molar masses of from 1500 to 300,000,

20

- graft polymer of from 5 to 40 parts by weight of N-vinylformamide per 100 parts by weight of a polyalkylene glycol having a molar mass of from 500 to 10,000,

- zwitterionic polyalkylenepolyamine,

25

- zwitterionic polyethyleneimine,

- zwitterionic polyetherpolyamine or

- zwitterionic crosslinked polyalkylenepolyamine.

30

Antifoams and/or deaerators which contain, as a stabilizer, homopolymers of acrylic acid, homopolymers of methacrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and maleic acid, copolymers of methacrylic acid and

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maleic acid, polyvinylsulfonic acid, polyacrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid or their alkali metal and ammonium salts having molar masses of from 1500 to 300,000 are preferred.

The invention also relates to the use of

40

- polymers of monoethylenically unsaturated acids having molar masses of from 1500 to 300,000,

- graft polymers of from 5 to 40 parts by weight of

45

n-vinylformamide per 100 parts by weight of a polyalkylene glycol having a molar mass of from 500 to 10,000,

- zwitterionic polyalkylenepolyamines,
- zwitterionic polyethyleneimines,
- 5 - zwitterionic polyetherpolyamines or
- zwitterionic crosslinked polyalkylenepolyamines

as a stabilizer of antifoams and/or deaeraters based on

- 10 oil-in-water emulsions which contain, in the oil phase, 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof as antifoam and/or deaereating compounds.
- 15 However, the antifoam dispersions may also contain conventional nonionic, anionic, amphoteric and/or cationic emulsifiers as sole stabilizers or as coemulsifiers. They are used, for example, in amounts of from 0.01 to 3% by weight for stabilizing oil-in-water dispersions. These are, for example, conventional surfactants
- 20 which are compatible with the other substances of the antifoam dispersion. The surface-active compounds used as the sole emulsifier or as the coemulsifier with an anionic amphiphilic copolymer may also be used as a mixture with one another. For example, mixtures of anionic and nonionic surfactants may be used
- 25 for further stabilization of the antifoam dispersions. The surface-active compounds suitable as coemulsifier are described as a component of antifoam formulations in the publications stated in connection with the prior art. Such coemulsifiers are, for example, sodium or ammonium salts of higher fatty acids,
- 30 alkoxyated alkylphenols, oxyethylated unsaturated oils, such as reaction products of 1 mole of castor oil and from 30 to 40 moles of ethylene oxide, sulfated ethoxylation products of nonylphenol or octylphenol and their sodium or ammonium salts, alkylarylsulfonates, sulfonates of naphthalene and naphthalene
- 35 condensates, sulfosuccinates and adducts of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide with fatty alcohols, polyhydric alcohols, amines or carboxylic acids. Particularly effective coemulsifiers are sulfated alkyldiphenyl oxides, in particular bissulfated alkyldiphenyl oxides, such as bissulfated dodecyldiphenyl oxide.
- 40 The preferred antifoam dispersions are prepared, for example, by first melting the components which form the oil phase, then emulsifying them in water, adding a water-soluble, amphiphilic copolymer containing acid groups or a salt thereof or another
- 45 polymeric stabilizer and, if required, at least one of the conventional coemulsifiers described above to the still hot emulsion when the emulsified oil droplets are still liquid, and

cooling the oil-in-water emulsion with formation of an oil-in-water dispersion. However, said stabilizers can also be added to the antifoam dispersion after the cooling of the oil-in-water emulsion if the oil droplets have become solid.

5

A process variant for the preparation of antifoam dispersions having a particularly long shelf life comprises emulsifying the molten oil phase in an aqueous solution of a water-soluble, amphiphilic copolymer containing acid groups, and/or of another

- 10 polymeric stabilizer, and adding at least one coemulsifier to the hot oil-in-water emulsion after the emulsification or to the antifoam dispersion after cooling to, for example, room temperature. It has been found that antifoam dispersions which also contain at least one coemulsifier in addition to the
- 15 amphiphilic anionic copolymer or another polymeric stabilizer have even less tendency to thicken or cream than those antifoam dispersions which contain only an amphiphilic anionic copolymer as stabilizer. The formulations containing a coemulsifier are furthermore particularly effective antifoams and/or deaeraters.
- 20 This applies in particular to those formulations which contain polyalkylene glycols.

If the polymeric stabilizers in the form of the free acid are not sufficiently water-soluble, they are used in the form of

- 25 water-soluble salts; for example, the corresponding alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and ammonium salts are used. These salts are prepared, for example, by partial or complete neutralization of the free acid group of the amphiphilic copolymers with bases; for example, sodium hydroxide solution, potassium hydroxide solution,
- 30 magnesium oxide, ammonia or amines, such as triethanolamine, ethanolamine, morpholine, triethylamine or butylamine, are used for the neutralization. Preferably, the acid groups of the amphiphilic copolymer are neutralized with ammonia or sodium hydroxide solution.

35

The amphiphilic copolymers contain units of

(a) hydrophobic monoethylenically unsaturated monomers and

- 40 (b) monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids, monoethylenically unsaturated sulfonic acids, monoethylenically unsaturated phosphonic acids or mixtures thereof.

- 45 Suitable hydrophobic monoethylenically unsaturated monomers are

13

- (a) for example, styrene, methylstyrene, ethylstyrene, acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, C₂- to C₁₈-olefins, esters of monoethylenically unsaturated C₃- to C₅-carboxylic acids and monohydric alcohols, vinyl alkyl ethers, vinyl esters or mixtures thereof. From this group of monomers, isobutene, diisobutene, styrene and acrylic esters, such as ethyl acrylate, isopropyl acrylate, n-butyl acrylate and sec-butyl acrylate, are preferably used.
- 10 The amphiphilic copolymers contain, as hydrophilic monomers,
- (b) preferably acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, maleic anhydride, itaconic acid, vinylsulfonic acid, 2-acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonic acid, acrylamidopropane-3-sulfonic acid, 3-sulfopropyl acrylate, 3-sulfopropyl methacrylate, styrenesulfonic acid, vinylphosphonic acid or mixtures thereof in polymerized form.
- If the amphiphilic copolymers are not sufficiently water-soluble in the form of the free acid, they are used in the form of water-soluble salts; for example, the corresponding alkali metal, alkaline earth metal and ammonium salts are used. These salts are prepared, for example, by partial or complete neutralization of the free acid groups of the amphiphilic copolymers with bases; for example, sodium hydroxide solution, potassium hydroxide solution, magnesium oxide, ammonia or amines, such as triethanolamine, ethanolamine, morpholine, triethylamine or butylamine, are used for the neutralization. Preferably, the acid groups of the amphiphilic copolymers are neutralized with ammonia or sodium hydroxide solution. The molar mass of the amphiphilic copolymers is, for example, from 1000 to 100,000, preferably from 1500 to 10,000. The acid numbers of the amphiphilic copolymers are, for example, from 50 to 500, preferably from 150 to 350, mg of KOH/g of polymer.
- Particularly preferred antifoams and/or deaeraters are those which have been stabilized with amphiphilic copolymers, the copolymers containing
- (a) from 95 to 45% by weight of isobutene, diisobutene, styrene or mixtures thereof and
- (b) from 5 to 55% by weight of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, monoesters of maleic acid or mixtures thereof

as polymerized units. Particularly preferably used copolymers are those which contain

- (a) from 45 to 80% by weight of styrene,
- 5 (b) from 55 to 20% by weight of acrylic acid and, if required,
- (c) additionally further monomers
- 10 as polymerized units. The copolymers can, if required, contain units of monoesters of maleic acid as polymerized further monomers (c). Such copolymers are obtainable, for example, by copolymerizing copolymers of styrene, diisobutene or isobutene or mixtures thereof with maleic anhydride in the absence of water
- 15 and reacting the copolymers with alcohols after the polymerization, from 5 to 50 mol% of a monohydric alcohol being used per mole of anhydride groups in the copolymer. Suitable alcohols are, for example, methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, isobutanol and tert-butanol. However, it
- 20 is also possible to react the anhydride groups of the copolymers with polyhydric alcohols, such as glycol or glycerol. Here, however, the reaction is continued only until only one OH group of the polyhydric alcohol reacts with the anhydride group. If the anhydride groups of the copolymers are not all reacted with
- 25 alcohols, the anhydride groups not reacted with alcohols undergo ring opening as a result of the addition of water.

Other compounds to be used as a stabilizer are, for example, commercial polymers of monoethylenically unsaturated acids and

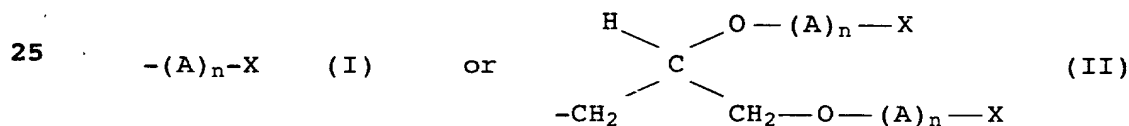
- 30 graft polymers of N-vinylformamide on polyalkylene glycols, which are described, for example, in WO-A-96/34903. If required, up to 10% of the vinylformamide units grafted on may be hydrolyzed. The amount of vinylformamide units grafted on is preferably from 20 to 40% by weight, based on polyalkylene glycol. Preferably,
- 35 polyethylene glycols having molar masses of from 2000 to 10,000 are used.

The zwitterionic polyalkylenepolyamines and zwitterionic polyethyleneimines also suitable as stabilizers are disclosed,

- 40 for example, in EP-B-0112592. Such compounds are obtainable, for example, by first alkoxyating a polyalkylene polyamine or polyethyleneimine, for example with ethylene oxide, propylene oxide and/or butylene oxide, and then quaternizing the alkoxylation products, for example with methyl bromide or
- 45 dimethyl sulfate, and then sulfating the quaternized, alkoxyated products with chlorosulfonic acid or sulfur trioxide. The molar mass of the zwitterionic polyalkylenepolyamines is, for example,

from 1000 to 9000, preferably from 1500 to 7500. The zwitterionic polyethyleneimines preferably have molar masses of from 2000 to 1700 dalton.

- 5 Zwitterionic polyetherpolyamines suitable as stabilizers are obtainable, for example, by reacting, in a first reaction stage, linear or branched polyetherpolyamines having molar masses of from 100 to 800 and containing 2 to 10 nitrogen atoms and at least two primary or secondary terminal amino groups or the
- 10 reaction products of said polyetherpolyamines with up to one mole of glycidol per NH group of the polyetherpolyamines with at least one C₂- to C₄-alkylene oxide or tetrahydrofuran in an amount such that from 1 to 50 alkylene oxide units undergo addition per NH group in the polyetherpolyamines. In a second process step, the
- 15 alkoxyated polyetherpolyamines are reacted with a compound selected from the group consisting of halosulfonic acids, halophosphoric acids, vinylsulfonic acid, propanesultone, haloacetic acids, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, vinylphosphoric acid and the alkali metal or ammonium salts of said acids in a
- 20 manner such that at least one terminal tertiary amino group of the alkoxyated polyetherpolyamines contains 2 groups of the formula



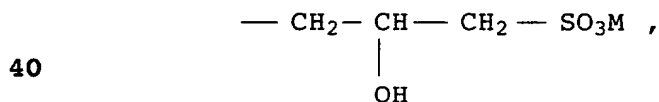
where

- 30 A is an ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide or tetrahydrofuran unit,

n is from 1 to 50,

35

X is $-\text{SO}_3\text{M}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_3\text{M}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{SO}_3\text{M}$,

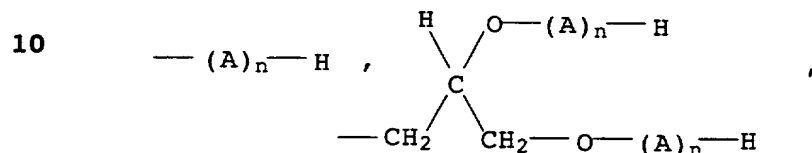


$-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOM}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOM}$,

45 $-\text{PO}_3\text{M}_2$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{PO}_3\text{M}_2$,

it being possible, in the formula II, for one substituent X also to be hydrogen, and

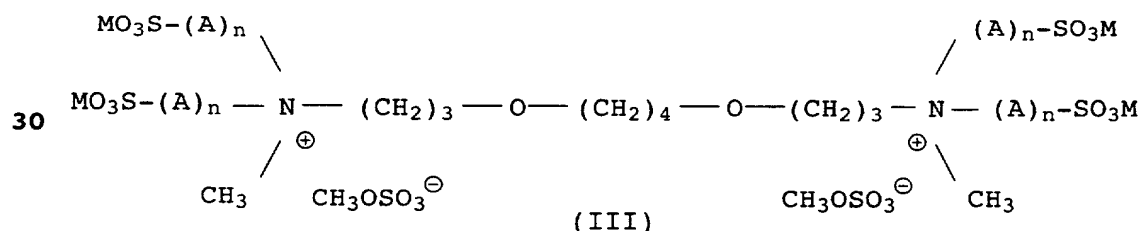
M is hydrogen, an alkali metal or ammonium. At least one terminal
5 tertiary amino group of the alkoxyated polyetherpolyamine can however also contain only one group of the formula I or II and one group of the following structures



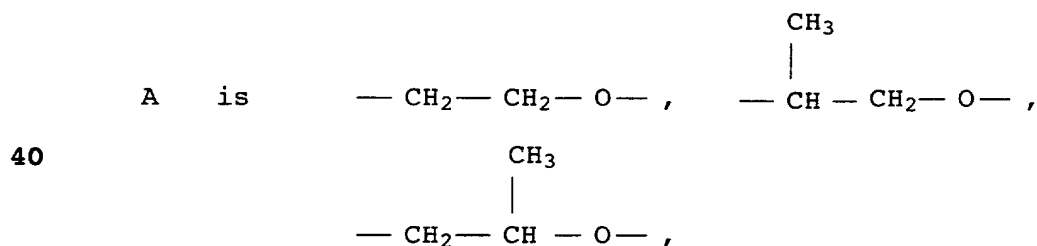
15 C₁- to C₂₂-alkyl or C₇- to C₂₂-aralkyl, where A and n have the same meanings as in the formulae I and II.

In a 3rd process stage, the reaction product obtained in the 2nd
20 process stage is quarternized. The quarternization can however also be achieved by quaternizing the product obtainable in the 1st reaction stage and then carrying out the reaction stated in the 2nd reaction stage.

Of particular industrial interest as stabilizers are zwitterionic
25 polyetherpolyamines of the formulae

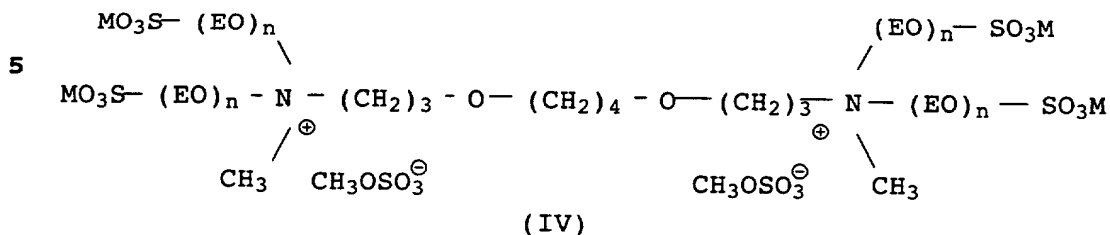


35 where



45 M is H, Na, K or ammonium and
n is 15-25,

and



10

where

EO is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-$

M is H, Na, K or ammonium and

15 n is 15-25.

The molar mass of the zwitterionic polyetherpolyamines is, for example, up to 9000, preferably from 1500 to 7500.

- 20 Zwitterionic crosslinked polyamines which are also suitable as a stabilizer for oil-in-water dispersions are obtainable, for example, by reacting aliphatic or araliphatic monoamines or polyamines having from 2 to 5 primary, secondary or tertiary nitrogen groups with a crosslinking agent, for example in a ratio
- 25 of from 20:1 to 1:1, based on molar amounts of amino groups in the amines and molar amounts of reactive groups in the crosslinking agents, with formation of crosslinked polyamines having molar masses of from 150 to 1500, alkoxylating the crosslinked amines, then introducing an anionic group into the
- 30 resulting product by reacting these compounds, for example with a halosulfonic acid, halophosphoric acid, vinylsulfonic acid, propanesulfonic acid, haloacetic acid, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, vinylphosphoric acid or the alkali metal or ammonium salts of said compounds containing acid groups, and then quarternizing
- 35 the products, for example with methyl bromide and dimethyl sulfate, it being possible to effect the quaternization also directly after the alkoxylation of the crosslinked polyamines. Furthermore, the polyetheramines described above may be used as polyamines. For example, suitable stabilizers can be prepared by
- 40 reacting 4,9-dioxadodecane-1,12-diamine with epichlorohydrin in a molar ratio of 2:1, ethoxylating the reaction product obtainable, for example 20 mol of ethylene oxide undergoing addition per NH group, then quarternizing the reaction product with dimethyl sulfate and sulfating the quarternized product in a further
- 45 reaction stage by reaction with SO_3 or chlorosulfonic acid.

Suitable stabilizers for the novel antifoams and/or deaerators are preferably homopolymers of acrylic acid, homopolymers of methacrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid in any desired molar ratio, copolymers of acrylic acid and maleic acid in any desired molar ratio, copolymers of methacrylic acid and maleic acid, polyvinylsulfonic acid, polyacrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, styrenesulfonic acid and the alkali metal and ammonium salts of said polymers having molar masses of, for example, from 1500 to 300,000.

10

The novel antifoams and/or deaerators are very effective in aqueous systems which tend to foam, both at room temperature and at higher temperatures, for example at above 40°C. They have substantially improved long-term effect compared with known

antifoams. The aqueous dispersions are preferably used as antifoams and/or deaerators for foam control of aqueous media having to tendency to foam formation, for example in the food industry, in the starch industry and in wastewater treatment plants. Of particular interest, however, is the use of the antifoams and/or deaerators for foam control in pulp cooking, in pulp washing, in the beating of paper stock, in paper making and in the dispersing of pigments for paper making. In these processes, the temperature of the aqueous medium to be defoamed is generally above 40°C, for example from 45 to 75°C. The novel mixtures based on oil-in-water dispersions act both as antifoams and as deaerators. In some cases, the deaerating effect is more pronounced than the antifoam effect. They can be used as antifoams or deaerators. They are also advantageously used in the engine sizing and surface sizing of paper. When these mixtures are used in paper stock suspensions, for example, their deaerating effect is to the forefront. For example, up to 0.5, preferably from 0.002 to 0.3, % by weight of the deaerater are used per 100 parts by weight of paper stock in a foam-forming medium.

35

In the examples which follow, parts and percentages are by weight, unless stated otherwise in the examples.

Examples

40

The tendency of the dispersions to cream was determined using the centrifuge test. For this purpose, the dispersion was poured into a 97 mm long centrifuge tube to a height of 75 mm and centrifuged for 30 minutes at 5000 rpm. The larger the amount of water which had separated off at the bottom, the lower the stability of the

dispersion. The height from the bottom of the centrifuge tube to the front of the oil phase was measured.

The deaerating effect was determined with the aid of a Sonica
5 measuring instrument, the antifoam being added to a 0.38%
strength paper stock suspension at 40°C exactly in an amount which
gave a concentration of 5 ppm, based on the oil phase (active
substance), of antifoam. The air content was determined
continuously by means of ultrasound attenuation before the
10 metering of the antifoams and during the first 5 minutes after
metering. The air content initially decreased and increased again
toward the end of the measurement. In each case, the minimum air
content of the paper stock suspension in % by volume is stated in
the table. This method of measurement is described in TAPPI
15 Journal 71 (1988), 65-69.

Said paper stock suspension was used in all examples and
comparative examples. Before the addition of a deaerater, it
contained 1.44% by volume of air. In the table, the air content
20 in % by volume after metering of the deaeraters is stated under
the header minimum air content. The smaller this number, the more
effective is the deaerater.

The long-term effect of the antifoams or deaeraters was
25 determined by comparing the air content of the paper stock
suspension after 5 minutes with the minimum air content
(immediately after the metering of the deaerater). The value
shown in the table for the long-term effect is the difference
between the value for the deaerating effect after 5 minutes and
30 the value which is measured immediately after the metering. The
smaller the value, the better the long-term effect.

The antifoam activity was determined in a foam channel, likewise
at 50°C, a paper stock suspension which was foamed by introduction
35 of air being added to the antifoam. The foam protuberance was
formed two-dimensionally on the vertical wall of the foam channel
and counted in cm². This method is disclosed in the literature,
cf. F. Poschmann, Das Papier 15, 295-301 (1961).

40 The stated particle sizes are mean values which were determined
with the aid of a Coulter LS 230 apparatus using about 0.1%
strength dispersions. The apparatus operates according to the
principle of Fraunhofer diffraction.

20

Preparation of 3-thiaalkan-1-ols

Thiaalkanol A

In a V2A stainless steel reactor, 402 g (1.3 mol) of a
5 C₂₀-/C₂₄- α -olefin mixture (melting point about 50°C) were heated to
65°C. Thereafter, 101.5 g (1.3 mol) of 2-mercaptoethanol were
added dropwise in the course of 30 minutes and an air stream was
passed continuously over the reaction mixture. The temperature of
the reaction mixture increased to 84°C during the addition of the
10 mercaptoethanol. After the end of the addition of
mercaptoethanol, the reaction mixture was stirred for a further
10 hours at 100°C and unreacted mercaptoethanol was then distilled
off. Residual volatile impurities were then removed with the aid
of steam distillation. 398 g of a colorless wax having a melting
15 point of about 65°C were obtained.

Thiaalkanol B

In a V2A stainless steel reactor equipped with a stirrer, 309 g
(1.0 mol) of a C₂₀-/C₂₄- α -olefin mixture having a melting point of
20 about 50°C were heated to 80°C. 70 g (0.9 mol) of
2-mercaptoethanol were added dropwise to the melt in the course
of 30 minutes and at the same time an air stream was passed over
the reaction mixture. The temperature increased to 84°C. After
addition of the mercaptoethanol, the reaction mixture was stirred
25 for a further 20 hours at 90°C until the mercaptoethanol content
was below 0.3%. Thereafter, the reaction mixture was cooled to
75°C and the volatile fractions were then removed at 75 mbar. 378
g of a colorless wax having a melting point of about 65°C were
obtained.

30

Thiaalkanol C

309 g (1.0 mol) of a C_{20/24} α -olefin mixture (melting point about
50°C) and 70 g (0.9 mol) of mercaptoethanol were metered
35 simultaneously into a V2A stainless steel reactor over a period
of 30 minutes and at the same time an air stream was passed over
the reaction mixture. The temperature increased to 95°C. After
metering was complete, stirring was carried out for 20 hours at
90°C until the mercaptoethanol content had fallen below 0.3% by
40 weight. Thereafter, the reaction mixture was cooled to 75°C and

21

the volatile fractions were then removed at 75 mbar. 365 g of a colorless wax having a melting point of about 65°C were obtained.

Thiaalkanol D

5

The procedure was as described in the preparation of thiaalkanol B, except that in this case 0.8 mol of 2-mercaptoethanol was used instead of 0.9 mol of 2-mercaptoethanol.

10 Thiaalkanol E

Preparation as described for thiaalkanol B but with the only exception that 0.95 mol of 2-mercaptoethanol was used.

15 Thiaalkanol F

Preparation as for thiaalkanol B, except that 0.85 mol of 2-mercaptoethanol was used.

20 Example 1

An oil-in-water emulsion in which the oil phase accounted for 27.3% by weight of the dispersion and had a mean particle size of from 0.9 to 10 μm was prepared with the aid of an Ultraturrax and
25 of a high-pressure homogenizer from APV Gaulin GmbH.

The hydrophobic phase consisted of the following components:

- (a) 664 parts of the thiaalkanol B,
- 30 (b) 56 parts of a polyglyceryl ester which is obtainable by esterifying a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having a higher degree of condensation with
35 behenic acid (degree of esterification 100%) and
- (c) 254.8 parts of glyceryl triesters of C_{16} - to C_{18} -fatty acids.

The aqueous phase consisted of:

- 40 2560 parts of demineralized water,
- 28 parts of a 40% strength aqueous, ammoniacal solution of an amphiphilic copolymer of 50 parts of acrylic acid and 50 parts of styrene, having an acid number of 320 mg of KOH/g of polymer and
45 a molar mass of 5500 and 3.5 parts of a xanthan gum.

22

The aqueous solution was heated to 95°C.

The abovementioned components (a) to (c) were first heated to 90°C and then emulsified in the aqueous phase heated to 95°C, with
5 great shearing with an Ultraturrax for 2 minutes. The emulsion was divided into 3 parts which were then emulsified at 10, 20 and 40 bar by means of a high-pressure homogenizer and in each case cooled to room temperature in an ice bath immediately after the emulsification. The properties of the dispersions thus obtained
10 are shown in Table 1.

Example 2

As described in Example 1, an oil-in-water dispersion was
15 prepared in which the hydrophobic phase consisted of the following components:

- (a) 92 parts of the thiaalkanol A,
- 20 (b) 8 parts of a polyglyceryl ester which is obtainable by esterifying a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having a higher degree of condensation with a C₁₂- to C₂₆-fatty acid mixture (degree of esterification
25 60%) and
- (c) 36.4 parts of glyceryl triesters of C₁₈-fatty acids.

The aqueous phase consisted of 360 parts of water, 5 parts of a
30 27% strength aqueous, ammoniacal solution of an amphiphilic copolymer of 25 parts of acrylic acid and 75 parts of styrene, having a molar mass of 16,000 D and an acid number of 240 mg of KOH/g of polymer.

35 The components (a) to (c) were mixed, first heated to 110°C, then introduced with great shearing by means of an Ultraturrax in the course of 15 seconds into an aqueous solution heated to 80°C, then emulsified for 45 seconds and, immediately after the emulsification, cooled to room temperature by means of an ice
40 bath. The properties of the dispersion are shown in Table 1.

Example 3

According to Example 1, an oil-in-water dispersion was prepared
45 in which the hydrophobic phase consisted of

23

(a) 92 parts of the thiaalkanol D,

(b) 8 parts of a polyglyceryl ester which was prepared by esterifying a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having a higher degree of condensation with behenic acid (degree of esterification 100%) and

(c) 36.4 parts of glyceryl triesters of C₁₆- to C₁₈-fatty acids.

10

The aqueous phase consisted of 360 parts of demineralized water, 4 parts of a 40% strength ammoniacal solution of an amphiphilic copolymer of 50 parts of acrylic acid and 50 parts of styrene (molar mass 5500, acid number 320 mg of KOH/g of polymer) and 0.5

15 part of a xanthan gum. The abovementioned components (a) to (c) were first heated to 90°C, then introduced with great shearing by means of an Ultraturrax in the course of 15 seconds into the aqueous phase heated to 95°C, then emulsified for 45 seconds and, immediately after the emulsification, cooled to room temperature
20 in an ice bath. The properties of the dispersion are shown in Table 1.

Example 4

25 With the aid of an Ultraturrax, an oil-in-water dispersion was prepared in which the oil phase accounted for 27.3% of the dispersion and had a mean particle size of from 0.9 to 10 µm. The hydrophobic phase consisted of the following components:

30 (a) 92 parts of the thiaalkanol E,

(b) 8 parts of a polyglyceryl ester which was prepared by esterifying a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having a higher degree of condensation with behenic acid (degree of esterification 100%) and

(c) 36.4 parts of glyceryl esters of C₁₆- to C₁₈-fatty acids.

40 The aqueous phase consisted of 360 parts of demineralized water, 4 parts of a 40% strength aqueous ammoniacal solution of an amphiphilic copolymer of 50 parts of acrylic acid and 50 parts of styrene (molar mass 5500, acid number 320 mg of KOH/g of polymer) and 0.5 part of a commercial xanthan gum. The components (a) to

45 (c) of the hydrophobic phase were mixed, heated to 90°C, then introduced with great shearing by means of an Ultraturrax in the course of 15 seconds into the aqueous phase heated to 95°C, and

24

then emulsified for 45 seconds. The oil-in-water emulsion was cooled to room temperature in an ice bath. The properties of the dispersion thus obtained are shown in Table 1.

5 Example 5

According to Example 1, an oil-in-water dispersion was prepared by emulsifying an oil phase comprising

- 10 (a) 92 parts of the thiaalkanol F,
- (b) 8 parts of a polyglyceryl ester which is obtainable by esterifying a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10%
15 of polyglycerols having a higher degree of condensation with behenic acid (degree of esterification 100%) and
- (c) 36.4 parts of glyceryl triesters of C₁₆- to C₁₈-fatty acids
- 20 in an aqueous phase. The aqueous phase consisted of 360 parts of demineralized water and 4 parts of a 45% strength aqueous solution of a bissulfonated dodecyldiphenyl oxide (Dowfax 2A1). The components (a) to (c) of the oil phase were mixed, heated to 90°C, then introduced with great shearing by means of an
- 25 Ultraturrax in the course of 15 seconds into the aqueous phase heated to 95°C, and then emulsified for 45 seconds. Immediately after the emulsification, the mixture was cooled. The properties of the oil-in-water dispersion thus obtained are shown in Table 1.

30

Comparative example

An oil phase comprising the following components was first prepared according to EP-A-0662172:

35

- (a) 18 parts of a glyceryl triester of C₁₆- to C₁₈-fatty acids,
- (b) 5 parts of a polyglyceryl ester which was prepared by esterifying a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of
40 diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having a higher degree of condensation with a C₁₂- to C₂₆-fatty acid mixture (degree of esterification 60%) and

45

25

- (c) 2 parts of a fatty ester which is obtainable by esterifying a C_{16} - to C_{18} -fatty acid mixture with a block copolymer comprising ethylene oxide and propylene oxide in a molar ratio of 3 : 7, having a molecular weight of 1200 g/mol.

5

The components (a) to (c) were mixed, first heated to 110°C and then emulsified in an aqueous phase comprising 70 parts of demineralized water, 3 parts of an emulsifier which is obtainable by subjecting 25 mol of ethylene oxide to an addition reaction

- 10 with 1 mol of isooctylphenol and esterifying the adduct with sulfuric acid to give the monoester, and 1 part of a copolymer of 70% of acrylamide and 30% of acrylic acid, having a K value of 270, and 0.2 part of sodium hydroxide solution. For this purpose, the aqueous phase was first heated to 80°C and the hydrophobic
- 15 phase was emulsified with great shearing by means of an Ultraturrax in the course of one minute. Immediately after the emulsification, the mixture was cooled to room temperature in an ice bath. The properties of the dispersion thus obtained are shown in Table 1.

20

Example 6

According to Example 1, an oil-in-water dispersion was prepared in which the oil phase had the following composition:

25

- (a) 644 parts of thiaalkanol C,

- (b) 56 parts of a polyglyceryl ester which is obtainable by esterifying a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having a higher degree of condensation with behenic acid (degree of esterification 100%) and

30

- (c) 254.8 parts of glyceryl triesters of C_{16} - C_{18} -fatty acids.

35

The aqueous phase consisted of:

2560 parts of demineralized water,

12 parts of a polyglyceryl ester of polyglycerol having an

- 40 average molar mass of 200 and oleic acid in a molar ratio of 1 : 1.7 and

3.5 parts of a xanthan gum.

The aqueous solution was processed with components (a), (b) and

- 45 (c) as described in Example 1 at 20 and 40 bar to give an oil-in-water dispersion.

Example 7

An oil-in-water dispersion was prepared by initially taking a hydrophobic phase comprising

- 5
- (a) 92 parts of the thiaalkanol B,
- (b) 8 parts of a polyglyceryl ester which is obtainable by esterifying a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of
- 10 diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having a higher degree of condensation with behenic acid (degree of esterification 100%),
- (c) 16 parts of a hydrogenated castor oil having an iodine number
- 15 of < 5 and
- (d) 4 parts of a finely divided kaolin in which 98% of the particles had a size of < 2 μm
- 20 with vigorous stirring by means of an Ultraturrax at 85°C and introducing the heated aqueous phase consisting of
- 370 parts of demineralized water and
- 2.5 parts of a 40% strength aqueous ammoniacal solution of an
- 25 amphiphilic copolymer of 50 parts of acrylic acid and 50 parts of styrene (molar mass 5500, acid number 320 mg of KOH/g of polymer) in the course of 20 seconds and emulsifying said aqueous phase for 30 seconds. The pre-emulsion thus prepared was then
- homogenized twice at 85°C in a colloid mill with a gap setting of
- 30 1 μm and immediately cooled to 25°C by means of ice, so that a finely divided dispersion of the components of the hydrophobic phase in water was obtained (mean particle diameter 2.6 μm).

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40

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Table 1

Example	Pressure during the homogenization [bar]	Particle size of the O/W dispersions [μm]	Viscosity of the O/W dispersions [mPas] ²⁾	Shelf life of the O/W dispersions at 30°C/+5°C in the course of one month	Minimum air content [% by volume]	Long-term effect (5 min) [% by volume]	Tendency to cream according to centrifuge test, 5000 rpm [mm]
1a)	10	3.0	100	homogeneous	0.24	0.17	8
1b)	20	3.0	88	"	0.24	0.18	8
1c)	40	2.1	70	"	0.23	0.13	11
2		2.9	20	"	0.26	0.22	5
3		2.2	240	"	0.25	0.18	
4		2.2	250	"	0.22	0.13	
5		4.1	65 61 ¹⁾	"	0.27	0.14	
6a)	20	8.0	97	slight separation into two serial phases	0.26	0.09	
6b)	40	8.7	160	"	0.25	0.09	
7)		2.6	130	homogeneous	0.25	0.18	
Comparative example		4.7	530	creamed	0.29	0.32	15

1) after addition of 0.7 part of a bisulfonated dodecylphenyl oxide

2) measured using a Brookfield viscometer at 20°C and 100 rpm

Example 8

An oil-in-water dispersion in which the oil phase comprised 23.8%
5 by weight of the dispersion and had a mean particle size of from
0.2 to 30 μm was prepared with the aid of a Sonotrode (ultrasonic
probe of the UP 400s type from Dr. Hielscher GmbH).

The oil phase consists of the following components:

10

(a) 3.15 parts of thiaalkanol B

15

(b) 0.22 part of a polyglyceryl ester which is obtainable by
complete esterification of a polyglycerol mixture comprising
27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol
and 10% of polyglycerols having a higher degree of
condensation with behenic acid.

The water phase consisted of:

20

10.6 parts of a 0.4% strength solution of a high molecular weight
anionic polyacrylamide (molar mass > 1 million) and 0.15 part of
a 45% strength aqueous solution of the sodium salt of an acrylic
acid homopolymer having an average molar mass of 2500.

25

Components (a) and (b) were first heated to 90°C and then
emulsified in the aqueous phase at 95°C with high shearing with
the Sonotrode for 1 minute and at a power of 20% and immediately
cooled in an ice bath to room temperature. The properties of the

30

dispersion thus obtainable are shown in Table 2.

Example 9

An oil-in-water dispersion in which the oil phase comprised 23.8%
35 of the dispersion was prepared with the aid of an Ultraturrax
(colloid mill) and a high-pressure homogenizer from
APV Gaulin GmbH.

The oil phase consisted of the following components:

40

(a) 644 parts of thiaalkanol B

45

(b) 56 parts of a polyglyceryl ester which is obtainable by
complete esterification of a polyglycerol mixture comprising
27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol

and 10% of polyglycerols having higher degrees of condensation with behenic acid, and

(c) 254.8 parts of glyceryl triesters of C₁₆-C₁₈-fatty acids.

5

The water phase consisted of:

2454 parts of water, 77.7 parts of a 45% strength aqueous solution of the sodium salt of an acrylic acid homopolymer having
10 an average molar mass of 2500 and 8.75 parts of a high molecular weight anionic polyacrylamide (molar mass > 1 million)

Components (a) to (c) were first heated to 90°C and then emulsified in the aqueous phase at 95°C with high shearing by an
15 Ultraturrax for 2 minutes. This emulsion was then further emulsified at 20, 40 and 60 bar by means of a high-pressure homogenizer from APV Gaulin GmbH and cooled with an ice bath to room temperature immediately after the emulsification. The properties of the dispersions thus obtainable are shown in
20 Table 2.

Example 10

An oil-in-water dispersion in which the oil phase comprised 23.8%
25 by weight of the dispersion and had a mean particle size of from 0.6 to 8 µm was prepared with the aid of an ultrasonic probe of the UP 400s type from Dr. Hielscher GmbH.

The oil phase consisted of the following components:

30

(a) 3.15 parts of thiaalkanol B

(b) 0.22 part of a polyglyceryl ester which is obtainable by 100% esterification of a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of
35 diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having a higher degree of condensation with behenic acid.

The water phase consisted of:

40

10.6 parts of a 0.4% strength solution of a high molecular weight anionic polyacrylamide (molar mass > 1 million) and 0.15 part of a 35% strength aqueous solution of an acrylic acid homopolymer having an average molar mass of 100,000. Components (a) and (b)
45 were first heated to 90°C and then emulsified in the aqueous phase at 95°C with high shearing with the Sonotrode for 1 minute and at a power of 20% and immediately cooled in an ice bath to room

30

temperature. The properties of the dispersion thus obtainable are shown in Table 2.

Example 11

5

Oil-in-water dispersions in which the oil phase comprise 23.8% by weight of the dispersion were prepared with the aid of an ultrasonic probe of the UP 400s type from Dr. Hielscher GmbH.

10 The oil phase consists of the following components:

(a) 3.15 parts of thiaalkanol B

15 (b) 0.22 part of a polyglyceryl ester which is obtainable by complete esterification of a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having a higher degree of condensation with behenic acid.

20 The water phase consisted of:

10.6 parts of a 0.4% strength solution of a high molecular weight anionic polyacrylamide (molar mass > 1 million),

25 0.03 part of a 45% strength aqueous solution of the sodium salt of an acrylic acid homopolymer having an average molar mass of 2500, and

0.12 part of a 35% strength aqueous solution of an acrylic acid

30 homopolymer having an average molar mass of 100,000.

Components (a) and (b) were first heated to 90°C and then emulsified in the aqueous phase at 95°C with high shearing with the Sonotrode for ½, 1, 1½ and 2 minutes and at a power of 20%
35 and immediately cooled in an ice bath to room temperature. The properties of the dispersion thus obtainable are shown in Table 2.

Example 12

40

An oil-in-water dispersion in which the oil phase comprised 23.8% by weight of the dispersion and had an average particle size of from 0.4 to 15 µm was prepared with the aid of an ultrasonic probe of the UP 400 s type from Dr. Hielscher GmbH.

45

The oil phase consisted of the following components:

31

(a) 3.15 parts of thiaalkanol B and

(b) 0.22 part of a polyglyceryl ester which was prepared by complete esterification of a polyglycerol mixture comprising
5 27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having higher degrees of condensation with behenic acid.

The water phase consisted of:

10

10.6 parts of a 0.4% strength solution of a high molecular weight anionic polyacrylamide (molar mass > 1 million) and 0.15 part of a 40% strength aqueous solution of the sodium salt of an acrylic acid homopolymer having an average molar mass of 30,000.

15

Components (a) and (b) were first heated to 90°C and then emulsified in the aqueous phase at 95°C with high shearing with the Sonotrode for 1 minute and at a power of 20% and immediately cooled to room temperature with an ice bath. The properties of
20 the dispersion thus obtainable are shown in Table 2.

Example 13

An oil-in-water dispersion in which the oil phase comprised 23.8%
25 by weight of the dispersion and had an average particle size of from 0.6 to 10 μm was prepared with the aid of an ultrasonic probe of the UP 400 s type from Dr. Hielscher GmbH.

The oil phase consisted of the following components:

30

(a) 3.15 parts of thiaalkanol B and

(b) 0.22 part of a polyglyceryl ester which was prepared by complete esterification of a polyglycerol mixture comprising
35 27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having higher degrees of condensation with behenic acid.

The water phase consisted of:

40

10.6 parts of a 0.4% strength solution of a high molecular weight anionic polyacrylamide (molar mass > 1 million) and 0.15 part of a 35% strength aqueous solution of an acrylic acid homopolymer having an average molar mass of 250,000.

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Components (a) and (b) were first heated to 90°C and then emulsified in the aqueous phase at 95°C with high shearing with the Sonotrode for 1 minute and at a power of 20% and immediately cooled to room temperature in an ice bath. The properties of the dispersion thus obtainable were shown in Table 2.

Example 14

An oil-in-water dispersion in which the oil phase comprised 23.8% by weight of the dispersion and had an average particle size of from 0.4 to 10 µm was prepared with the aid of an ultrasonic probe of the UP 400 s type from Dr. Hielscher GmbH.

The oil phase consisted of the following components:

- (a) 3,15 parts of thiaalkanol B
- (b) 0.22 part of a polyglyceryl ester which is obtainable by complete esterification of a polyglycerol mixture comprising 27% of diglycerol, 44% of triglycerol, 19% of tetraglycerol and 10% of polyglycerols having higher degrees of condensation with behenic acid.

The water phase consisted of:

- 10.6 parts of a 0.4% strength solution of a high molecular weight anionic polyacrylamide (molar mass > 1 million),
- 0.15 part of a 35% strength aqueous solution of an acrylic acid homopolymer having an average molar mass of 100,000 and
- 0.75 part of a polyethylene glycol having a molar mass of 9000.

Components (a) and (b) were first heated to 90°C and then emulsified in the aqueous phase at 95°C with high shearing with the Sonotrode for 1 minute and at a power of 20% and immediately cooled to room temperature in an ice bath. The physical properties of the dispersion thus prepared are shown in Table 2.

40

45

Table 2

Example	Duration in min/intensity in % or pressure in bar during homogenization	Particle size distribution in μm	Stability at room temperature within one month	Minimum air content in [% by volume] at 50°C
1	1/20	0.2-30	homogeneous	0.26
2 a	20 bar		homogeneous	0.39
2 b	40 bar		homogeneous	0.27
2 c	60 bar		homogeneous	0.24
3	1/20	0.6-8	homogeneous	0.24
4 a	0.5/20	0.4-30	homogeneous	
4 b	1/20	0.4-10	homogeneous	
4 c	1.5/20	0.04-0.5 0.5-8 bimodal	homogeneous	
4 d	2/20	0.06-8	homogeneous	
5	1/20	0.4-15	homogeneous	0.29
6	1/20	0.6-10	homogeneous	0.27
7	1.5/20	0.4-10	homogeneous	0.25

Table 2 (continued)

Example	Long-term effect (5 min) in [% by volume] at 50°C	Antifoam activity in the foam channel in cm ² at 50°C	Emulsifying apparatus
1	0.26	210	ultrasonic
2 a	0.25	220	homogenizer
2 b	0.29	230	homogenizer
2 c	0.37	230	homogenizer
3	0.20	250	ultrasonic
4 a		240	ultrasonic
4 b		230	ultrasonic
4 c		230	ultrasonic
4 d		230	ultrasonic
5	0.26	210	ultrasonic
6	0.21	220	ultrasonic
7	0.13	170	ultrasonic

We claim:-

1. An antifoam and/or deaerater based on an oil-in-water
5 dispersion which contains, in the dispersed hydrophobic phase, at least one compound effective as an antifoam and/or deaerater and, if required, further components, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains 3-thiaalkan-1-ols,
10 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof as compounds having an antifoam and/or deaerating effect.
2. An antifoam and/or deaerater as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains
15 (a) 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof and
20 (b) at least one compound from the group consisting of the glyceryl esters of fatty acids having at least 10 carbon atoms in the molecule, C₁₂- to C₃₀-alcohols, alkoxyated alcohols, esters of sugar alcohols having at least 4 OH groups or at least 2 OH groups and at least one
25 intramolecular ether bond and of a fatty acid having at least 20 carbon atoms in the molecule, fatty esters of C₁₂- to C₂₂-carboxylic acids with monohydric to trihydric alcohols, ketones having melting points above 45°C, the polyglyceryl esters which are obtainable by at least 20%
30 esterification of polyglyceryl esters which have at least 2 glycerol units with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆ fatty acid, reaction products of mono- and diglycerides with dicarboxylic acids, reaction products of glycerol with dicarboxylic acids, which reaction products are
35 esterified with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆-fatty acid, polyethylene waxes, natural waxes, hydrocarbons having boiling points above 200°C, finely divided inert solids and mixtures of said compounds.
- 40 3. An antifoam and/or deaerater as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains
(a) 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols,
45 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, carboxylic esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof,

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(b1) polyglyceryl esters which are obtainable by at least 20% esterification of polyglycerols which have at least 2 glycerol units with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆-fatty acid and

5

(b2) glyceryl esters of fatty acids having at least 10 carbon atoms in the molecule, C₁₂- to C₃₀-alcohols, alkoxyated alcohols, esters of sugar alcohols having at least 4 OH groups or at least 2 OH groups and at least one intramolecular ether bond and of a fatty acid having at least 20 carbon atoms in the molecule, fatty esters of C₁₂- to C₂₂-carboxylic acids with monohydric to trihydric alcohols, ketones having melting points above 45°C, reaction products of mono- and diglycerides with dicarboxylic acids, reaction products of glycerol with dicarboxylic acids, which reaction products are esterified with at least one C₁₂- to C₃₆-fatty acid, polyethylene waxes, natural waxes, hydrocarbons having boiling points above 200°C, finely divided inert solids and mixtures of said compounds.

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4. An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, which contains nonionic, anionic, amphoteric and/or cationic emulsifiers as stabilizer.

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5. An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, which contains from 0.1 to 3% by weight of a water-soluble, amphiphilic copolymer having acid groups and/or of a water-soluble salt thereof as a stabilizer.

30

6. An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, which contains, as stabilizer B, from 0.1 to 3% by weight, based on the oil-in-water dispersions, of at least one

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- polymer of monoethylenically unsaturated acids having molar masses of from 1500 to 300,000,
- graft polymer of from 5 to 40 parts by weight of N-vinylformamide per 100 parts by weight of a polyalkylene glycol having a molar mass of from 500 to 10,000,

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- zwitterionic polyalkylene polyamine,
- zwitterionic polyethyleneimine,
- zwitterionic polyetherpolyamine or
- zwitterionic crosslinked polyalkylenepolyamine.

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7. An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in claim 6, which contains, as stabilizer (B), homopolymers of acrylic acid, homopolymers of methacrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and maleic acid, copolymers of methacrylic acid and maleic acid, polyvinylsulfonic acid, polyacrylamido-2-methylpropane-sulfonic acid or their alkali metal and ammonium salts having molar masses of from 1500 to 300,000.
8. An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains from 1 to 100% by weight of a 3-thiaalkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ol, of esters of said compounds with C₁- to C₃₀-carboxylic acids or of mixtures thereof.
9. An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains from 5 to 75% by weight of a 3-thia-C₁₆ to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiaoxo-C₁₆ to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of a 3-thiadioxo-C₁₆- to C₃₀-alkan-1-ol, of esters of said compounds with C₁- to C₃₀-carboxylic acids or of mixtures thereof.
10. An antifoam and/or deaerator as claimed in any of claims 1 to 9, wherein the hydrophobic phase contains from 5 to 70% by weight of a 3-thia-C₁₈- to C₂₈-alkan-1-ol.
11. The use of 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds with C₁- to C₃₀-carboxylic acids or mixtures thereof as components having an antifoam and/or deaerating effect in antifoams and/or deaerators based on oil-in-water dispersions.
12. The use as claimed in claim 11, wherein the 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof contained in the oil phase are stabilized with
- monoethylenically unsaturated acids having molar masses of from 1500 to 300,000,
 - graft polymers of from 5 to 40 parts by weight of N-vinylformamide per 100 parts by weight of a polyalkylene glycol having a molar mass of from 500 to 10,000,
 - zwitterionic polyalkylenepolyamines,
 - zwitterionic polyethyleneimines,
 - zwitterionic polyetherpolyamines or

- zwitterionic crosslinked polyalkylenepolyamines.

13. The use as claimed in claim 12, wherein the stabilizers used
are homopolymers of acrylic acid, homopolymers of methacrylic
acid, copolymers of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid,
copolymers of acrylic acid and maleic acid, copolymers of
methacrylic acid and maleic acid, polyvinylsulfonic acid,
polyacrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid or their alkali
metal and ammonium salts having molar masses of 1500 to
300,000.
14. The use as claimed in any of claims 11-13, wherein the
antifoam and/or deaerater are used for defoaming and/or
deaerating the aqueous media in paper making, in pulp
cooking, in pulp washing, in the beating of paper stock and
in the dispersion of pigments for paper making.
15. The use as claimed in any of claims 11-13, wherein the
antifoam and/or deaerater are used in the engine sizing and
surface sizing of paper.
16. The use as claimed in any of claims 11-13, wherein the
antifoam and/or deaerater are used in paper making, in
aqueous systems whose temperature is above 40°C.

Antifoams and/or deaeraters based on oil-in-water dispersions

Abstract

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Antifoams and/or deaeraters based on oil-in-water dispersions contain, in the hydrophobic oil phase, 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof as compounds having an antifoam

10 and/or deaerating effect, and 3-thiaalkan-1-ols, 3-thiaoxoalkan-1-ols, 3-thiadioxoalkan-1-ols, esters of said compounds or mixtures thereof are used as antifoams and/or deaeraters.

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Declaration, Power of Attorney

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We (I), the undersigned inventor(s), hereby declare(s) that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

We (I) believe that we are (I am) the original, first, and joint (sole) inventor(s) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

Antifoams and/or deaeraters based on oil-in-water dispersions

the specification of which

☐ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on _____ as

Application Serial No. _____

and amended on _____.

☒ was filed as PCT international application

Number PCT/EP00/00535

on January 25, 2000

and was amended under PCT Article 19

on _____ (if applicable).

We (I) hereby state that we (I) have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

We (I) acknowledge the duty to disclose information known to be material to the patentability of this application as defined in Section 1.56 of Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations.

We (I) hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)–(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed. Prior Foreign Application(s)

Application No.	Country	Day/Month/Year	Priority Claimed
19903546.6	Germany	29 January 1999	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

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We (I) hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Codes, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

We (I) hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application.

Application Serial No.

Filing Date

**Status (pending, patented,
abandoned)**

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

And we (I) hereby appoint:

Norman F. Oblon, Registration Number 24, 618;
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Stephen G. Baxter, Registration Number 32, 884;
Richard L. Treanor, Registration Number 36, 379;
Robert W. Hahl, Registration Number 33, 893, our (my) attorneys, with full

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powers of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent Office connected therewith; and we (I) hereby request that all correspondence regarding this application be sent to the firm of **OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P. C.**, whose Post Office Address is: Fourth Floor, 1755 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22202.

We (I) declare that all statements made herein of our (my) own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

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